

4 June 2024

GEORGETOWN PROJECT UPDATE

“Significant and Pervasive” Copper Mineralisation Discovery Confirmed by pXRF Geochemistry Survey at Fiery Creek

Highlights

- pXRF geochemistry programme has confirmed an extensive broad copper mineralised zone
- The mineralised discovery zone, tested by pXRF over soil, termite mound and rock chip sample mediums, covers an area approximately 720m long x 480m wide
- The highest copper grade recorded was 32.5% from 27 rock chip samples
- Significant copper grades up to 2,484ppm were recorded from pXRF soil samples whilst the highest termite mound sample recorded 1,674ppm copper
- Samples from the programme have been dispatched to the laboratory for wet geochemistry testing to confirm and correlate the pXRF in field results
- Results indicate the mineralisation is significant and pervasive between outcropping high-grade copper veining and stockwork veining within the discovery zone and is interpreted to be a subset of a much broader and significant system
- Additional sampling has defined a mineralised, copper anomalous, shear zone extending at least 2.5 km to the SE
- Drone LiDAR and photogrammetry works now complete with data processing underway
- Ground pole dipole, IP resistivity and MT survey scheduled for August
- Airborne aeromagnetic survey over Yataga Igneous Complex scheduled between July and October
- Maiden drilling programme planned for October 2024 following ground geophysics assessment

EMU NL (“EMU” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration work completed at the Company’s Fiery Creek Copper Prospect located within the Georgetown Project in North Queensland.

Portable XRF (**pXRF**) geochemistry results have extended previously defined high-grade copper mineralisation and aided the interpretation of structural controls. The pXRF programme forms part of a wider suite of geochemical surveys designed to confirm and extend the known mineralisation of this significant copper porphyry discovery.

EMU Non-Executive Chairman Peter Thomas commented,

“The initial pXRF results from the field are highly encouraging with broad disseminated copper mineralisation reported from the discovery zone potentially providing EMU with an immediate drill target. Whilst geophysics planned over the next few months will tighten drilling vectors, we are optimistic the results support our interpretation that Fiery Creek could host a large bulk multi-million tonne copper – silver porphyry system.

The pXRF survey was designed to extend our previous laboratory analysed geochemistry surveys results. The advantage of pXRF is that it gives immediate feedback in field which can substantially reduce on ground cost and time. The confirmation of significant copper mineralisation in the discovery zone by pXRF is only bettered by the fact that pXRF results from termite mounds in the adjacent zones suggest an even broader envelope of copper mineralisation than first thought.”

Geochemistry Programme

EMU successfully completed a soil sampling program on an 80m x 20m grid, covering the discovery area of the Fiery Creek Copper Prospect (**FCCP**). The soil sampling survey measures 720m (north-south) by 480m (east-west). Soil sampling was supplemented by the collection of additional rock chip and termite mound samples.

The sampling followed standard geochemical exploration procedures by taking samples below the sheetwash sand and gravels in the clay horizon developed immediately above weathered bedrock. All samples were analysed in the field by pXRF. The soil geochemical sampling grid is shown below in Figure 3.

Understanding these results in their geologic context is important to ascertain where they sit in respect of the overall exploration potential of the large prospect area.

Figure 1 shows the location of the FCCP within the Yataga Igneous Complex (**YIC**) as outlined by the inverted aeromagnetic signature, which was caused by the intrusion of the YIC at around 286 Ma (Lower Permian age) when the magnetic pole of the Earth was reversed.

Figure 2 shows the YIC aeromagnetic signature, and the structural geologic features as interpreted by Consultant Economic Geologist, Mr Nigel Maund. Most noteworthy is the impact of the late NE striking shear corridor, which has geologically modified the YIC and impacted the Fiery Creek Cu–Bi–Ag mineralised shear zone. These shear zones are hosting the mineralisation and are a very important structural feature that will focus EMU’s exploration to their occurrences across the broader discovery area in future work.

Emu explored the area to the SE of the FCCP and located a substantial zone of copper mineralisation which is most likely the faulted continuation of the FCCP as suggested in this structural analysis. This area will be systematically soil sampled during the next quarter.

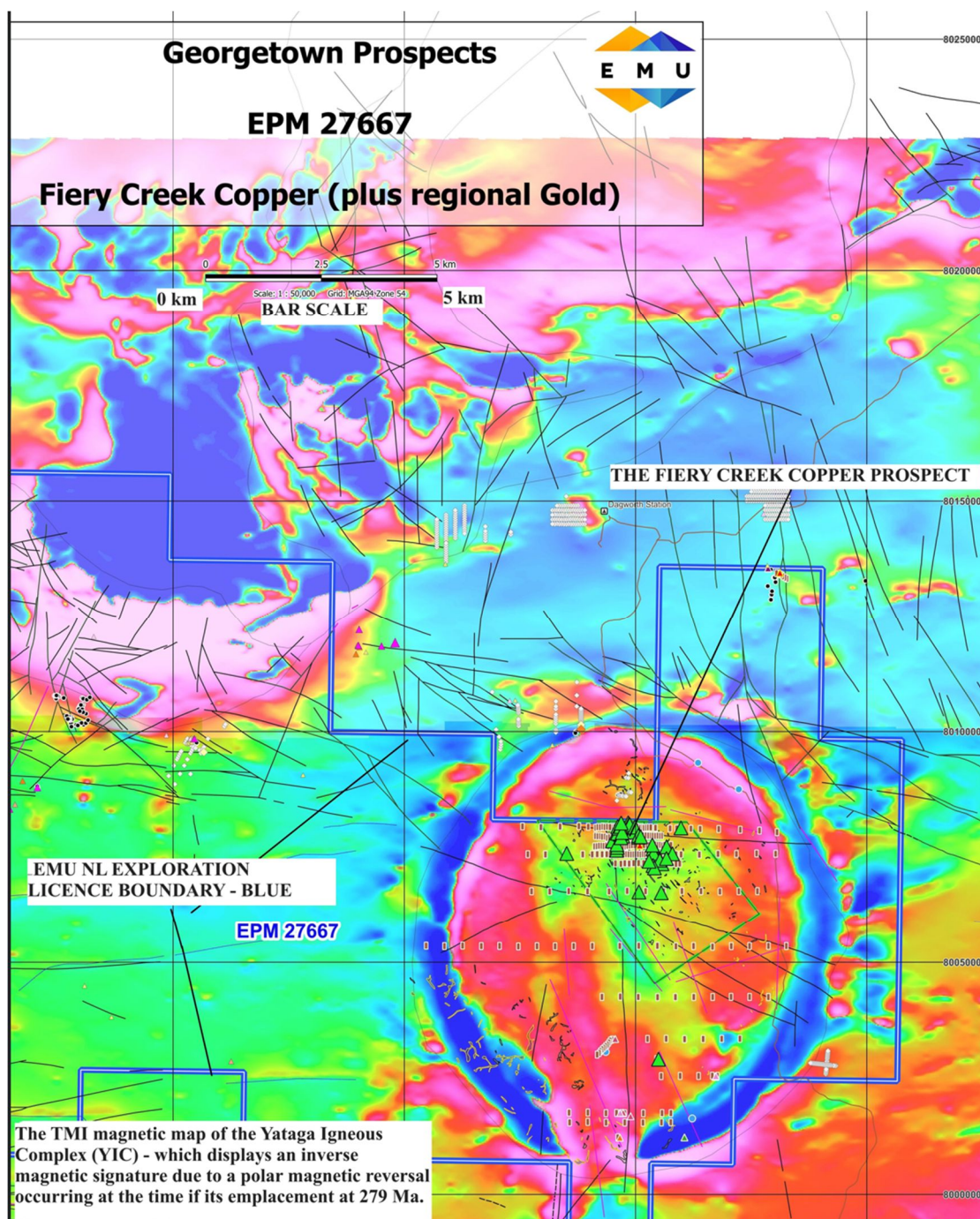


Figure 1: The TMI aeromagnetic map showing the ovoid (8 x 5 km) Yataga Igneous Complex (YIC) and the location of the initial rock chip sampling (green triangles) at the Fiery Creek Copper Prospect.

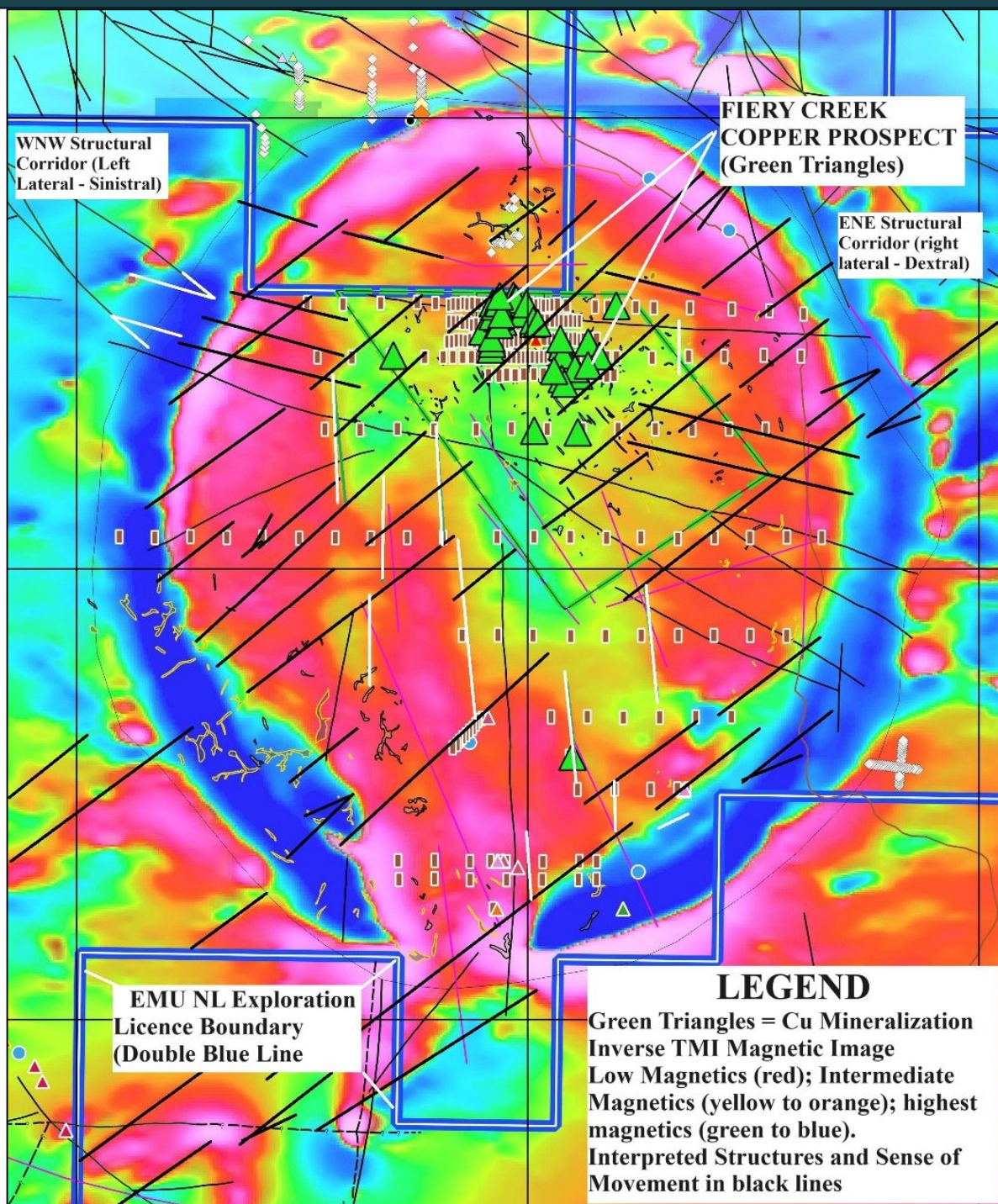


Figure 2: EMU's structural geologic interpretation of the YIC TMI aeromagnetic map. The key structural geologic features identified are the earlier WNW striking shear corridor which brackets the FCCP. This corridor has been modified by the subsequent ENE striking largely right lateral left lateral shear corridor which impacts the entire YIC. Importantly these structural shear zones control FCCP mineralisation and are responsible for controlling late emplacement of a porphyry intrusive event. This intrusive is interpreted to be located to the immediate south the FCCP, and displaces the FCCP copper mineralization towards the east.

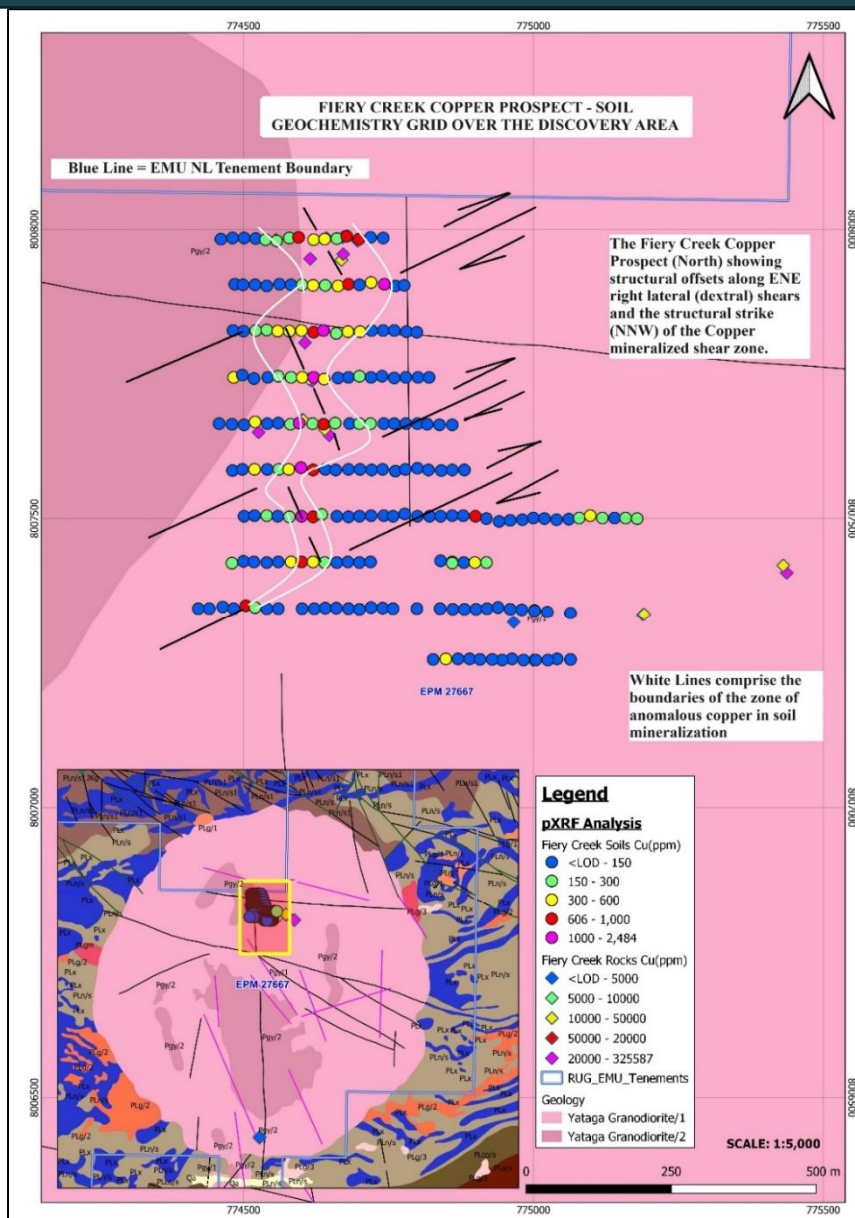


Figure 3: A summary geologic map of the Fiery Creek Copper Prospect (FCCP) discovery area showing the location of some original rock chip samples (diamonds) and the recently implemented soil sampling grid and the handheld pXRF copper results given in ppm and coloured according to the legend on the Figure. The white line shows the outline of the copper anomalous zone. The offsetting of the mineralized zone shows the consistent right lateral (dextral) offsetting of the host FCCP zone.

The results of the soil sampling have defined a copper anomalous shear zone, developed within the moderately potassic altered (biotite + K feldspar) medium grained, equigranular, granodiorite. This shear zone strikes NNW (340°) and generally dips vertically in outcrop. As Figure 3 shows, the mineralized shear zone is offset by elements of an ENE striking (50° to 60°) shear corridor.

Soil samples from FCCP were taken from the red brown clay hardpan developed below surficial unconsolidated sheetwash sand and gravels. Generally, soil sample Cu results exhibit values at a fraction of those collected in bedrock oxide copper + goethite (after pyrite) mineralisation. Hence, unsurprisingly, the soil values vary between 100 and 2484 ppm Cu with significantly anomalous values being above 300 ppm, as compared to values up to 32.5% returned from rock chip samples taken from sub-crop and outcrop. This implies that the shear zone hosted mineralisation, within the initial discovery area of the FCCP, varies from a width of 60 m to a maximum of 150 m over a sampled strike length of 480 m.

Termite mound geochemistry has been undertaken to the east and southeast of the discovery FCCP area where further copper mineralisation has been discovered. Exploration in the areas outside the primary zone remains a work in progress and will be reported upon in detail once additional sampling programmes have been completed.

It should be stated that exploration of the FCC prospect is very much in its early days, with a considerable amount of grid-based soil sampling yet to be completed, along with accompanying detailed geologic mapping. LiDAR & orthophotography drone surveying was recently completed and the data taken from the programme is currently undergoing processing.

Ground geophysical work is scheduled to be undertaken during the coming quarter following geochemical, LiDAR and geologic mapping work being completed and analysed to identify specific targets for appropriate IP and MT geophysical surveys.

Upon the completion of geochemical and geophysical surveys over the broader Project area, a maiden drilling program is envisaged to be undertaken towards the end of this year, perhaps as early as October.

Termite Mound Sampling

Sampling of termite mounds is an extremely effective exploration method to rapidly assess areas prospective for gold and base metal mineralisation. Termites collect organic and inorganic material for nest construction from burrowed corridors within the soil, bringing material upwards from deep-seated environments. Previous studies¹ suggest termites transport materials from depths of over 8.5m and up to 70m. The height of termitaria is directly proportional to the depth of burrowed materials from sub surface environment. As the termites collect material from underling rocks and mineralisation, anomalies defined by sampling of termitaria represent in situ mineralisation.

¹ Coventry, Holt and Sinclair, 1988, *Nutrient cycling by mound building termites in low fertility soils of semi-arid tropical Australia*, *Australian Journal of Soil Research* 26(2) 375 - 390



Figure 4. An example of a typical termite mound located within the Georgetown Fiery Creek Copper Prospect area

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For further information, please contact:

Doug Grewar

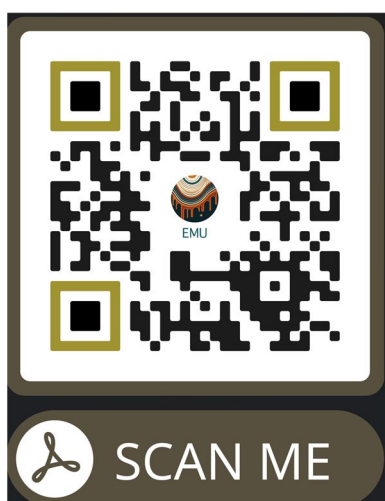
Chief Executive Officer

EMU NL

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Investors can sign into our interactive investor hub and join in on the conversation with Emu NL.

<https://investorhub.emunl.com.au/auth/signup>



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Fully paid shares (listed)

76,872,966 (net of 620,000 the subject of the ATM which EMU can buy back for nil consideration)

Contributing Shares (listed)

1,349,586 paid to \$0.90, \$0.90 to pay

Contributing Shares (Unlisted)

1,166,670 paid to \$0.003, \$1.20 to pay, no call before 31 December 2025

Options (unlisted)

5,748,486 options to acquire fully paid shares, exercisable at \$0.30 each, on or before 7 October 2024

10,579,193 options to acquire fully paid shares, exercisable at \$0.09 each, on or before 31 December 2026

Performance Rights (Unlisted)

1,619,051 performance rights in relation to acquisition of Gnows Nest project (can be repurchased for \$20k if Gnows Nest disposed of before 22.9.2025)

Directors:

Peter Thomas

Non-Executive Chairman

Terry Streeter

Non-Executive Director

Gavin Rutherford

Non-Executive Director

Tim Staermose

Non-Executive Director

Investor enquiries:

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by compiled by Mr Nigel Maund, a Competent Person who is consulting economic geologist. Mr Maund is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Maund is a consultant to EMU NL and has sufficient experience in the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Maund consents to the inclusion herein of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS



Table 1: Empirical pXRF (Nikon XL5 Plus) Analysis Results - Traditional Soil

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Ag
ES0001	774461	8007983	55	45	41		
ES0002	774481	8007985	26	28	32		
ES0003	774501	8007985	36	29	45		
ES0004	774521	8007984	103	31	39		
ES0005	774538	8007982	176	26	35	18	
ES0006	774557	8007980	266	35	35	18	
ES0007	774579	8007985	252	35	51	12	
ES0008	774595	8007986	956	60	58	22	
ES0009	774621	8007982	376	70	68		
ES0010	774640	8007983	416	36	55		
ES0011	774661	8007984	267	32	27		
ES0012	774678	8007988	913	85	77		
ES0013	774699	8007983	753	36	50		
ES0014	774719	8007986	86	27	28		
ES0015	774741	8007985	14	13			
ES0016	774485	8007905		25	26		
ES0017	774499	8007904		21	24		
ES0018	774520	8007904		25	30		
ES0019	774540	8007902	38	23	20		
ES0020	774562	8007905	60	23	27		
ES0021	774582	8007904	128	24	31	4	
ES0022	774601	8007904	161	29	33		
ES0023	774620	8007903	352	21	40	4	
ES0024	774641	8007903	227	17	30		
ES0025	774663	8007902	348	22	41		
ES0026	774681	8007905	879	26	68		
ES0027							

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Ag
ES0137	774680	8007425	61	18	41		
ES0138	774700	8007424		19	26		
ES0139	774719	8007425		15	21		
ES0141	774840	8007427		28	23		
ES0142	774860	8007425	47	29	60		
ES0143	774880	8007424	25	25	218		
ES0144	774899	8007424	374	57	74		
ES0145	774919	8007424	201	32	38		
ES0146	774560	8007344	139	36	185		
ES0147	774860	8007423	256	23	58		
ES0148	774601	8007344	126	18	71		
ES0149	774622	8007344	106	67	131		
ES0150	774641	8007345	77	22	63		
ES0151	774660	8007345	61	21	72		
ES0152	774681	8007344	44	23	71		
ES0153	774700	8007343	14	23	110		
ES0154	774720	8007346	33	21	93		
ES0155	774740	8007345		27	50		
ES0156	774758	8007344		18	42		
ES0157	774799	8007344		25	11		
ES0158	774839	8007344		18	17		
ES0159	774861	8007343		24	21		
ES0160	774881	8007343	12	17	31		
ES0161	774901	8007343	40	27	60		
ES0162	774920	8007344	26	20	54		
ES0163	774939	8007346	39	26	112		
ES0164	774960	8007343	86	26	125		
ES0165	774980	8007342		19	53		
ES0166	775002	8007341	23				

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Ag
ESS02704	774533	8007982	184	21	66	5	
ESS02705	774554	8007982	269	25	44	10	
ESS02706	774583	8007982	321	26	66	15	
ESS02707	774604	8007985	1282	57	58	21	
ESS02708	774622	8007991	316	42	47		
ESS02709	774646	8007984	437	42	64		
ESS02710	774662	8007990	415	36	70		
ESS02711	774682	8007980	931	138	156		
ESS02712	774703	8007986	544	34	63		
ESS02713	774718	8007996	134	26	45		
ESS02714	774737	8007981	75	16	44		
ESS02715	774763	8007973		8	30		
ESS02716	774783	8007973		10	45		
ESS02717	774776	8007908		7	49		
ESS02718	774758	8007909	73	12	58		
ESS02719	774743	8007909	361	24	49		
ESS02720	774721	8007903	195	11	26		
ESS02724	774480	8007919	24	22	54		
ESS02725	774501	8007897	56	38	54		
ESS02726	774527	8007916	38	22	31		
ESS02727	774554	8007926	53	17	44		
ESS02728	774557	8007905	138	23	46	5	
ESS02729	774578	8007915	121	22	31	5	
ESS02730	774598	8007913	184	25	51	3	
ESS02731	774618	8007901	339	33	68	2	
ESS02732	774645	8007903	326	15	48		
ESS02733	774656	8007903	268	14	48		
ESS02734	774673	8007					



EMU

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Ag
ESS02860	761179	8007285	122	15	116		
ESS02862	761117	8007498		399	316		
ESS02863	761080	8007536	211	70	137		
ESS02864	761044	8007549	334	32	131		
ESS02865	761017	8007561	109	17	110		
ESS02866	760968	8007579	74	26	75		
ESS02867	761136	8007485		132	141		
ESS02868	761160	8007482	20	94	127		
ESS02869	761187	8007464	39	18	69		
ESS02870	761230	8007456	34	41	71		
ESS02871	761109	8007501	352	37	51		
ESS02872	774556	8007982	43	18	41		
ESS02877	773640	8006393	28	29	21		
ESS02880	773405	8006210	21	23	51		
ESS02883	774634	8007834	321	21	41		
ESS02884	774671	8007808	220	18	40		
ESS02885	774682	8007821	315	16	50		
ESS02886	774699	8007831	376	17	53		
ESS02887	774725	8007823	86	18	40		
ESS02888	774752	8007808	13	13	45		
ESS02889	774755	8007816		13	75		
ESS02890	774765	8007811	14	9	61		
ESS02891	774810	8007813	23	13	60		
ESS02892	774486	8007752	322	57	50		
ESS02893	774497	8007740	141	27	44		
ESS02894	774531	8007739	110	17	39		
ESS02895	774543	8007733	251	25	52		
ESS02896	774556	800776					

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Ag
ESS03008	775687	8008024	33	15	54		
ESS03010	776085	8007989	32	16	58		
ESS03011	776157	8008000	62	25	41		
ESS03012	776237	8007989	31	21	64		
ESS03013	776309	8007997		14	58		
ESS03014	775998	8008012	14	17	54		
ESS03015	775915	8008012	15	16	29		
ESS03016	775847	8008001	24	15	51		
ESS03017	775760	8008022		16	57		
ESS03018	773279	8005603	303	30	54		
ESS03019	773357	8005665	324	24	43		
ESS03020	773440	8005721		62	95		
ESS03021	773509	8005783	111	59	83		
ESS03022	773587	8005857	70	28	29		
ESS03023	773698	8005821	386	22	39		
ESS03024	773753	8005972	123	27	29		
ESS03025	773831	8006038		22	22		
ESS03026	773908	8006096	37	25	53		
ESS03027	774005	8006149	38	26	39		
ESS03028	774062	8006231	49	19	37		
ESS03029	774138	8006285	166	22	51		
ESS03030	774217	8006338	69	27	45		
ESS03031	774306	8006412	23	22	68		
ESS03032	774028	8006710		13	35		
ESS03033	773960	8006652	18	26	65		
ESS03034	773854	8006576		29	66		
ESS03035	774898	8007259	43	27	82		
ESS03036	774869	8007253	147				

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Ag
ESS03153	775043	8007821	420	20	76		
ESS03154	775058	8007820	246	10	29		
ESS03155	775077	8007816	244	16	86		
ESS03156	775098	8007824	242	21	42		
ESS03157	775120	8007819	412	19	44		
ESS03158	775138	8007809	219	16	53		
ESS03161	775119	8007650	344	21	49		
ESS03162	775138	8007659	188	14	27		
ESS03163	775156	8007656	218	21	58		
ESS03164	775177	8007665	229	19	48	3	
ESS03165	775199	8007663	247	21	58		
ESS03166	775211	8007655	277	19	43		

Table 3: Empirical pXRF (Nikon XL5 Plus) Analysis Results - Crushed Rock

ID	EAST	NORTH	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	Ag
ESS02588	774669	8007947	10889	42	157	4	
ESS02589	774672	8007957	80433	178	860	7	18
ESS02590	774615	8007949	63714	235	111	47	14
ESS02591	775189	8007333	122889	3611	4178	191	
ESS02592	775191	8007334	33601	1649	634	232	86
ESS02593	775437	8007406	325587	321	470	26	81
ESS02594	775431	8007419	39734	185	133	48	58
ESS02595	774600	8007668	61083	66	228	19	
ESS02596	774606	8007804	52237	1528	416	184	31
ESS02597	774618	8007738	51334	107	159	70	22
ESS02598	774602	8007671	32027	74	868	16	7
ESS02600	775666						

Appendix 2 JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- No drill assays are presented in this update. - Traditional soil samples as well as termite mound samples were collected at 20m spacings. A further 200-300g sample (where submitted) will be crushed and a sub-fraction obtained for pulverisation. - Samples have been dispatched to both LabWest and Nagrom laboratories in Perth. - Rock samples were collected where available and for both lithological identification and geochemical analysis. - All sample mediums were sieved to passing -1mm mesh before pXRF analysis. - Field samples were located using hand-held GPS. - Sampling was carried out under Emu NL protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. - Sample quality was supervised by experienced field geologists and field technicians under geologist supervision. - All LabWest samples will be analysed using Microwave digest (MD), Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) to finish. 62 element analysis by ICP-MS/OES. - All Nagrom samples will be analysed using a 50g Fire assay method.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No drilling was done.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling was done.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the	- All samples were logged geologically by Company geologists, using EMU logging codes. - Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature, and includes lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, & colour. - Photographs taken for each sample and stored in a database. - In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation (if reported) in preliminary geological logging.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Current sampling includes comprehensive and industry standard QAQC inclusive of split and duplicate samples, and applicable and representative standards for copper and gold. pXRF Analysis pXRF analysis of soil samples is deemed fit for purpose as a preliminary exploration screening technique. pXRF provides a spot reading on sample locations with variable grain sizes and states of homogenisation. High grade results were repeated at multiple locations to confirm repeatability. The competent person considers this acceptable within the context of reporting preliminary exploration results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- pXRF screening of soil sample points by preliminary analysis was obtained with a Niton XL5 portable XRF. - NOTE 1: pXRF (portable x-ray fluorescence) assay results are semi-quantitative only. - NOTE 2: pXRF – Only a selection of pathfinder elements are analysed with pXRF analyser: Cu, As, (add other elements of interest) - Elements detected by pXRF at ppm levels include: Ag, As, Au, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, K, K, La, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Analytical QC is monitored by the laboratory using standards, blanks and repeat assays. - Independent standards were submitted by the Company at a rate of 1:25 samples. - Independent field duplicates were included at regular intervals.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Sample locations were captured using a handheld Garmin RINO GPS using the UTM coordinate system, with an accuracy of +/- 5m - Map coordinates: all recorded in MGA94, Zone 54 GDA
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	- Sample spacing is suitable for reporting of exploration results. - Sample spacing is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. - Soil surveys were undertaken on a typical spacing of 20 x 80m in the interpreted mineralised shear zone areas and up to 100 x 200m in semi-regional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	investigations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Soil sampling was undertaken at a perpendicular angle to the targeted lithological unit. - Sampling is regarded to be unbiased with respect to the orientation of the lithologies.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Samples are given individual samples numbers for tracking. The sample chain of custody is overseen by the Company's Exploration Manager. Samples were transported in secure sealed bags to the laboratory. - Sample security and integrity is in place to industry standards
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- The sampling techniques and analytical data are monitored by the Company's geologists and IT consultants. - External audits of the data have not been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The tenure hosting the Georgetown Project in this news release is owned 100% by Rugby Resources Ltd. EMU NL has the right to earn up to 80% interest in three EPM's under a Heads of Agreement and JVA with Rugby Resources Ltd. - The three EPM's are: 27642 27664; and 27667 - All works undertaken and reported in this ASX announcement were completed within these tenements. - The project tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Historical prospecting, sampling and drilling activities have been undertaken in different areas within the project tenements intermittently by multiple third parties over a period of at least 50 years. - Historic RC drilling at Camp-oven Creek and Turtle Creek was undertaken by Georgetown Mining Pty Ltd. Historic RC drilling at Munitions Creek was undertaken by Diatrema Resources Ltd.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Intrusive related epithermal vein system mineralisation and Cu-Mo Porphyry-style mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling done.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- No weighting techniques or grade truncation has been applied to results. - Results rounded to nearest ppm.
Relationship between mineralisation	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its	No drilling done.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	<i>nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	- Refer to figures in this announcement with sections and map plans created using QGIS software. - Refer to maps and figures in body of the announcement. - Geological interpretations are based on current knowledge and will change with further exploration.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	- No inference to economic mineralisation has been stated. - Key findings and location information has been reported in body of text. - Reporting is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	- All of the relevant data has been included in this report. - Geological interpretations have been taken from published maps, geophysical interpretation, historical and ongoing exploration.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- On-going field reconnaissance exploration in the project area continues and is a high priority for the Company. - Exploration is likely to include further lithological and structural mapping, rockchip sampling, acquisition of high-resolution geophysical data and arial drone imagery to assist geological interpretation, target identification, pXRF soil sampling campaigns and drilling.